23. (New) A cellular composition as described in claim 22 hereinabove, wherein a plurality of said cells are at least triploid at chromosome 3.

24. (New) A cellular composition as described in claim 22 hereinabove, wherein a plurality of said cells are at least triploid at chromosome 17.

25. (New) A cellular composition as described in claim 21 hereinabove, wherein a plurality of said cells have at least the following karyotypic characteristics: 48, XX, ?t (1:20) (p?34.3; p11.2), dup (2) (q11.1q23), +3, del (5) (q?23q?31), ?add(6) (p23), add (7) (p?21), +add (7) (q22), der(9;14) (q10;q10), add (15) (p11), +der (17) t(17,;19) (p11.1;p11.1), I (19) (q10), ?del (20) (p?11.2).

26. (New) A line of cells originating from a specimen of poorly differentiated human endometrial adenocarcinoma that is metastatic, said cells having characteristics consistent with primary tumor, wherein a plurality of said cells responds to an anti-cancer compound in substantially equivalent ways at the cellular level as said specimen.

27. (New) A line of cells as described in claim 26 hereinabove, wherein said anti-cancer compound comprises a differentiating agent.

28. (New) A line of cells as described in claim 27 hereinabove, wherein said differentiating agent comprises a retinoic acid treatment.

29. (New) A cellular composition as described in claim 26 hereinabove, wherein said cells are

grown *in vitro* as a monolayer.

30. (New) A cellular composition as described in claim 26 hereinabove, wherein said original specimen is superficially invasive.

31. (New) A method of identifying a compound that inhibits the activity of a protein kinase in a cell, comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a cell of claim 21 hereinabove,

(b) contacting said cell with at least one inhibitor test compound, and

(c) determining whether a protein kinase primarily localizes away from the cell membrane, said localization being an indication that said test compound likely inhibits said protein kinase.

32. (New) A method described in claim 31 hereinabove, wherein:

(a) said protein kinase is an isoform known to be involved in hindering the organization of cytoskeletal matrix in the cell cytoplasm, and

(b) determining whether said isoform localizes primarily away from the cell membrane, said localization being an indication that said cell is apt to undergo organization of cytoskeletal matrix in the cell cytoplasm.

33. (New) A method described in claim 32 hereinabove, wherein:

(a) said protein kinase is PKC-α and said inhibitor test compound is a retinoic acid treatment, and

(b) determining whether PKC-α localizes primarily in a cytoplasmic and perinuclear region, said localization being an indication that said cell is apt to undergo organization of cytoskeletal matrix in the cell cytoplasm.

34. (New) A method of determining the effect of a protein kinase inhibitor on a condition in a cell having manifestations consistent with cancer, comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a cell of claim 21 hereinabove,

(b) contacting said cell with at least one inhibitor of protein kinase known to be present in abnormally high levels in cells failing to undergo organization of cytoskeletal matrix in the cell cytoplasm, and

(c) determining whether protein kinase primarily localizes away from the cell membrane, said localization being an indication that said cell is apt to undergo organization of actin filaments into stress fibers in the cell cytoplasm.

35. (New) A method described in claim 34 hereinabove, wherein:

(a) said protein kinase is PKC-α and said inhibitor of protein kinase is a retinoic acid treatment, and

(b) determining whether PKC-α localizes primarily in a cytoplasmic and perinuclear region, said localization being an indication that said cell is apt to undergo differentiation.

36. (New) A method described in claim 35 hereinabove, wherein said organization of actin filaments into stress fibers in the cell cytoplasm indicates cell differentiation.

37. (New) A method described in claim 35 hereinabove, wherein said differentiation comprises cell enlargement.

38. (New) A method, using a cell isolated *in vitro*, for predicting the effect on cell differentiation attributable to a differentiation enhancing test compound to be applied to an *in vivo* cancer cell, comprising the steps of:

(a) providing a cell of claim 21 hereinabove,

(b) contacting said cell with at least one enhancer test compound, and

(c) determining whether actin filaments organize into stress fibers cytoskeletal matrix.

39. (New) A method as described in claim 38 hereinabove, wherein said enhancer test compound is a retinoic acid treatment.

II. REMARKS

A. Regarding Amendments

Based upon the telephone interview with the Examiner, Applicant believes the new claims overcome all objections and rejections in the Office Action. To confirm the material portions of said telephone interview, the manner of overcoming said objections and rejections will be summarized below, retaining the context of the original claims.

B. Regarding Rejections

(1) Under 35 U.S.C. § 101

Claims 1 - 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because, according to the Office Action, the claimed invention is not supported by utility. Applicant respectfully submits that the cell